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ABSTRACT

The activities of the sixth Council for Higher Education in Israel, which served from 1981-1986, are summarized. Following a list of members of the Council, information is provided on its principal functions, rules of procedures, and how the Council accredits new institutions or units. Higher education institutions in Israel are identified, along with fields of study at each institution, and enrollments at seven of the universities and institutes. Data are provided on degrees awarded by level and field of study and enrollments in non-university institutions of higher education. New academic programs that were approved at each institution are also specified. The following topics are also considered: the appointment of professors in nonuniversity institutions of higher education and at Everyman's (Open) University, access to higher education, credit points, regional colleges, the bachelor's degree, teacher training, paramedical professions, medical administration, veterinary medicine, bachelor's degree studies in business administration, training in architecture and physical planning, and training in engineering and technology. Information is appended on the Council for Higher Education Law, 5718-1958. (SW)

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# THE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

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REPORT No. 2

The Sixth Council 1981–1986

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# THE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Report No. 2

The Sixth Council
1981-1986

This report, summarizing the activities of the 6th Council for Higher Education, which served from 1981-1986, is the second report of the Council since it was established in 1958. The first report summarized the activities of the 5th Council, which served from 1976-1981.

The purpose of the report is to present the Council to the public, to review its activities and detail its decisions. The reader may find supplementary information in the annual reports of the Planning and Grants Committee of the Council for Higher Education and in the statistical abstracts published by the the Planning and Grants Committee.

Jerusalem,
December, 1986

Editor: Lea Tzivoni

English version translated and edited by Yael Atiyah

The Council for Higher Education
12, Hanassi Street, P.O.B. 4037, Jerusalem 91040

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## 1
## FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

During my tenure as Chairman of the Council for Higher Education it has been my privilege to meet scores of men of science and spirit, to know the daily problems facing the higher education system, and to take a stand beside it during the troubled times through which higher education is passing.

The achievements of the Israeli higher education system in the sciences and the humanities are the welcome fruit of national energy and investment over many years. Many university academics are employed on research subjects for the future, without which an advanced nation cannot exist. Almost all basic research and half the applied research in Israel are carried out in the universities. Israel, if she wishes to ensure her future, must assist in the establishment of a new generation of researchers, giving them the necessary means to create and to develop. She must invest in basic research, equipment, absorption of new staff, and in libraries.

High-tech industry requires highly qualified engineers and scientists; advanced agriculture requires up-to-date agricultural research; modern medicine is based on research in the life sciences; national security requires investment in advanced technologies; the cultural life of the country requires a broad foundation in the humanities, arts and education. We must not be satisfied with past investments alone. Without substantial long-range investments we are endangering that which we already have.

Unfortunately, in recent years processes are at work in the institutions of higher education which are leading to a decline in their position and endanger their future, which is, in fact, the future of our society and country. Science in Israel is losing its preeminence. We have, to a certain extent, lost our capacity to attract young researchers to this country and to serve as a drawing force for talented young Israeli researchers. Israeli researchers carry out their research projects abroad. Bright brains are leaving us and families, whose roots are here, are going to graze in foreign pastures. Responsibility for these processes lies with the Government of Israel, which has, for a long time, been slashing higher education budgets; however, the administrations of some institutions of higher education, which acted as if the continued budgetary distress did not concern them, must not be exempt from responsibility.

It is in the nature of education and research that any change in them takes place gradually and slowly, and results - for better or for worse - are only seen after many years. Therefore, it is important to identify and nip in the bud those processes existing in the system that might bring harm to our security, economy and welfare a few years from now.

Israel's future lies in her quality; her quality depends on higher education; nurturing her quality means ensuring the future of the State of Israel.

*

Upon the completion of the 6th Council for Higher Education's term of office, I would like to express my thanks to all those who served as members of the Council from 1982-1986, devoting their time, initiative, understanding and talents to this important public service. Thanks are also due to the many who served as members of the Council for Higher Education's subcommittees, devoting their efforts and energy; each member in his own particular expertise, checked, investigated and reached conclusions that contributed to the advancement of the higher education system in Israel.

My predecessor as Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Zevulun Hammer, who served as Chairman of the Council for Higher Education during the first two years of the 6th Council's term of office, deepened the cooperation and understanding between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Council for Higher Education.

It was my privilege, during the 6th Council's term of office, to work with two Chairmen of the Planning and Grants Committee - Prof. Haim Harari, who completed his term of office in December 1985, and the present Chairman, Prof. Jacob Ziv - both of whom did much for the development of the higher education system and struggled on its behalf during years of distress. To both of them my gratitude and good wishes.

Two Directors-General of the Council for Higher Education and the Planning and Grants Committee carried the burden during the six years of the 6th Council's term of office: Mr. Gedalia Yaacoby, whose contribution to the higher education system is inestimable, and Mr. Simcha Landau, the present Director, who bears the burden diligently and faithfully.

The Secretaries of the Council for Higher Education during these years are also deserving of praise - Mr. Dov Keren-Ya'ar and Mrs. Techia Karcz, who were responsible for preparation of all material presented to the Council and assisted me with their wise counsel. Thanks are also due to the other members of the administrative staff of the Council for Higher Education, whose daily work is evident in the smooth and efficient functioning of this important organization.

Yitzhak Navon
Minister of Education and Culture
Chairman of the Council for Higher Education

## 2
## THE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

### 2.1
### The Sixth Council

The Sixth Council for Higher Education served from December 1981 until November 1986.

The Council was composed of 25 members.[1] A total of 47 men and women served as members of the Sixth Council (including those who served partial terms and acting members).

During its five-year term of office, the Council held 47 meetings and discussed approximately 100 subjects.[2] During this time the Chairman of the Council for Higher Education - the Minister of Education and Culture - appointed 65 subcommittees, both permanent and ad hoc, with 179 members (some served on more than one committee).[3]

The members of the Sixth Council were as follows:

**Mr. Yitzhak Navon** - Minister of Education and Culture and Chairman of the Council for Higher Education (as of October 1984)

**Mr. Zevulun Hammer** - Minister of Education and Culture and Chairman of the Council for Higher Education (until October 1984)

**Justice Dr. Moshe Etzioni** - Deputy Chairman of the Council for Higher Education

**Prof. Jacob Ziv** - Chairman of the Planning and Grants Committee (appointed in December 1985)

**Prof. Haim Harari** - Chairman of the Planning and Grants Committee (until December 1985)

* * *

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| **Prof. Walter Ackerman** | Ben-Gurion U. | Education |
| **Prof. Michael Albeck** (Until 10/82) | Bar-Ilan U. | Chemistry |

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[1] The number of members of the Council for Higher Education and its composition are set out in the Council for Higher Education Law. See Sect. 2.3 - Appointments and Functions of the Council.

[2] See Appendix B - List of Subjects Discussed at meetings of the Council for Higher Education, 1982-1986.

[3] See Appendix C - Permanent subcommittees of the Council for Higher Education, 1982-1986.

| | | |
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| **Prof. Shalom Albeck**<br>(Appointed 8/83) | Bar-Ilan U. | Law |
| **Prof. Yosef Aloni**<br>(Appointed 3/86) | Weizmann Inst. | Genetics |
| **Prof. Zvi Arad**<br>(10/84-1/86) | Bar-Ilan U. | Mathematics & Computer Sci. |
| **Prof. Benjamin Avi-Itzhak** | Technion | Industrial Eng. & Management |
| **Prof. Gabriel Ben-Dor**<br>(Appointed 10/83) | U. of Haifa | Political Science |
| **Mr. Israel Berman** | Student | |
| **Mr. Yigal Bibi**<br>(10/82-9/83) | Mayor of Tiberias | |
| **Prof. Abraham Blaugrund**<br>(Appointed 7/84) | Weizmann Inst. | Nuclear Physics |
| **Mr. David Bohenik**<br>(Excl. 9/82-10/85) | Municipality of Safed | |
| **Prof. Shlomo Breznitz**<br>(Until 8/83) | U. of Haifa | Psychology |
| **Prof. Joseph Dan** | Hebrew U. | Jewish Thought |
| **Dr. Meir Dvir**<br>(Appointed 8/85) | Israel Aircraft Industries Ltd. | |
| **Prof. Arieh Dvoretzky**<br>(Until 8/85) | Hebrew U. | Mathematics |
| **Prof. Itamar Even-Zohar**<br>(Appointed 11/85) | Tel-Aviv U. | Poetics & Comparative Literature |
| **Prof. Sara Fuchs**<br>(Until 11/85) | Weizmann Inst. | Immunology |
| **Prof. Shimon Gatt**<br>(Appointed 11/85) | Hebrew U. | Biochemistry |
| **Prof. Yitzhak Gilat**<br>(Until 7/83) | Bar-Ilan U. | Talmud |
| **Prof. Raphael Goren**<br>(10/82-10/83) | Hebrew U. | Agriculture |
| **Prof. Frank Herbstein**<br>(11/82-9/83; 12/83-10/84) | Technion | Chemistry |

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| **Prof. Michael Heymann** | Technion | Electrical Eng. |
| **Prof. Yaacov Katan** | Hebrew U. | Agriculture |
| **Prof. Elazar Kochva** | Tel-Aviv U. | Zoology |
| **Mr. Aharon Langerman** | American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee | |
| **Prof. Zeev Luz** (Until 11/85) | Weizmann Inst. | Chemistry |
| **Dr. Akiva Meir** (11/84-3/85) | El-Op, Ltd. | |
| **Mr. Gurion Meltzer** (3/84-5/84) | Koor Electronics Ltd. | |
| **Prof. Eliahu Nissim** (Until 11/83) | Technion | Aeronautical Eng. |
| **Prof. Yaacov Parush** (Appointed 11/82; Excl. 10/84-1/86) | Bar-Ilan U. | Economics |
| **Prof. Moshe Prywes** | Ben-Gurion U. | Medicine |
| **Mr. Yaakov Rechter** | Architect | |
| **Mr. Reuven Robert** (10/83-10/85) | Municipality of Kiryat Shemoneh | |
| **Prof. Shimon Sandbank** (11/84-11/85) | Hebrew U. | Comparative Literature |
| **Prof. Anita Shapira** (11/82-9/83) | Tel-Aviv U. | Jewish History |
| **Prof. Rina Shapira** | Tel-Aviv U. | Education |
| **Prof. Yonathan Shapiro** (Until 8/85) | Tel-Aviv U. | Sociology |
| **Prof. Paul Singer** | Technion | Physics |
| **Prof. Zehev Tadmor** (12/83-7/84; Since 9/85) | Technion | Chemical Eng. |
| **Prof. Abraham Tamir** (9/85-9/86) | Ben-Gurion U. | Chemical Eng. |
| **Prof. Michael Zand** (Excl. 11/84-11/85) | Hebrew U. | Indo-Iranian Stud. |

**Mr. Benjamin Zebach** Elscint Ltd.
(Until 11/83)

2.2
Secretariat

**Mr. Simcha Landau** - Director-General

**Mrs. Techia Karcz** - Secretary

**Miss Pirhiya Bahar** - Deputy Secretary

**Mrs. Lea Tzivoni** - Assistant to the Secretary

Past Officers:

**Mr. Gedalia Yaakoby** - Director-General (Until May 1984)

**Mr. Dov Keren-Ya'ar** - Secretary (Until November 1984)

2.3
Appointment and Functions of the Council

The Council for Higher Education is the State institution responsible for higher education in Israel. The Council's authority derives from the Council for Higher Education Law - 1958. It is a corporate body, competent in respect of any obligation, right or legal act.

The Minister of Education and Culture is ex-officio Chairman of the Council for Higher Education. He is entrusted with implementation of the Council for Higher Education Law and appoints the Director-General of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council for Higher Education are as follows:

A. **To grant a permit to an institution for the opening and maintenance of an institution of higher education.**
Decisions regarding the granting of such permits require the approval of the Government. If the Council declines to grant a permit to an institution, the Minister of Education and Culture may appeal to the Government which may then return the matter to the Council for reconsideration. The decision arrived at during reconsideration requires the approval of the Government, whose decision is final.

B. **To accredit an institution as an institution of higher education.**
Accreditation requires the approval of the Government. The Council may hold a reconsideration on accreditation at the Government's request, and the Council's decision shall be final. The President of the State shall present a certificate of accreditation to the institution accredited as an institution of higher education. An announcement of the accreditation shall be published in the official government gazette.

C. **To revoke the accreditation of an accredited institution.**
The revocation of accreditation requires the approval of the Government. If the Government does not approve the revocation of accreditation, the Council's decision after reconsideration shall be final.

D. **To authorize an accredited institution to confer an academic degree.**

E. **To permit an institution to use designations (such as university, academy, etc.) for which approval is required according to Sect. 21 H of the Council for Higher Education Law.**

F. **To make proposals for the consolidation, enlargement and improvement of accredited institutions of higher education and for academic cooperation between the institutions in teaching and research.**

G. **To make recommendations to the Government regarding the establishment of additional institutions of higher education.**

H. **To present to the Government - through the Planning and Grants Committee - proposals for the development of higher education and for government participation in the higher education budgets, according to the needs of the society and the State.** (See below, sect. 2.4)

The Council has prescribed rules for the following:
a. the granting of a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education;
b. the accreditation of institutions of higher education;
c. the recognition of academic degrees;
d. the authorization of an accredited institution to award a recognized academic degree.

The Council has not prescribed rules for the revocation of accreditation of an accredited institution.

Requests by institutions to receive a permit or accreditation, as well as requests by accredited institutions to open new units, require examination and approval by the Council for

Higher Education. (See below, sect. 2.5 - The Opening of New Institutions of Higher Education). The Planning and Grants Committee (PGC) determines its considered opinion on each subject and presents this opinion to the Council.

The Chairman of the Council for Higher Education may appoint subcommittees to examine requests. Most members of these committees are from the academic staffs of the universities. When necessary, experts who are not academic staff members may be appointed to serve on the committees. Committee members do not receive any remuneration and they all devote their time and energy to the work of the committee. The Council's administrative staff coordinates committee work. Reports presented by the committees require the approval of the Council for Higher Education. (See below, rules of procedure for the work of the Council).

According to the Council for Higher Education Law and Council rules, Council members shall not number less than 19 nor more than 25, including the Minister of Education and Culture, who is Chairman, and the Chairman of the Planning and Grants Committee, who is a member of the Council. The Minister of Education and Culture consults with the heads of the institutions of higher education and the Chairman of the PGC regarding the appointment of members to the Council and presents his proposals to the Government. The Government recommends to the President of the State on the appointment of the Council and the President appoints members to the Council for terms of five years. At least two thirds of the Council members are academics of standing in the Israeli academic community and they represent several academic fields. The remaining Council members are public figures fulfilling senior roles in the economy and society. Council members do not represent institutions or institutional interests and they do not hold senior academic positions (such as dean or rector) within the universities during their terms of office as members of the Council for Higher Education.

The term of office of the Council for Higher Education is five years.

A summary of the rules of procedures of the work of the Council for Higher Education is as follows:

* The Chairman must convene a meeting of the Council if five Council members have requested him in writing to do so.

* Council members will receive written invitations, including the agenda as set out by the Chairman, to Council meetings.

* The Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy Chairman or in the absence of the Deputy Chairman a council member so

appointed by the Chairman, shall preside at meetings of the Council.

* Nine members, including the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman, shall constitute a legal quorum for meetings of the Council.

* If there is no legal quorum of members present at the time and place determined for a meeting of the Council, the Chairman may convene another meeting, with the same agenda and with the stipulation in the invitation that the meeting shall be legal whatever the number of members present; such meeting shall be considered legal with whatever number of members is present, provided that the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is included among the members present.

* A Council member may suggest topics to be included in the agenda of the Council.

* A Council member may make proposals for decisions by the Council.

* Decisions of the Council shall be determined by a majority of the members present. The results of voting on every proposal shall be listed in the minutes of the meeting.

* Voting on proposals for decisions shall be by show of hands; however, the presiding Chairman at the meeting may, on his own initiative or that of any member of the Council, call for a secret written ballot.

* Any decision of the Council may be amended or annulled by another decision of the Council; however, a proposal to amend or annul a previous decision of the Council must be approved by a majority of the members of the Council.

* Decisions of the Council arrived at according to Sects. 9, 18, 22, 23 or 24 of the Council for Higher Education Law, or the annulment or amendment of any such decision, require the approval of 12 members of the Council.

* The Council may appoint committees and subcommittees, having as members one or more Council members, and determine their functions and authority. It may also appoint as members of committees and subcommittees experts who are not members of the Council, provided that in matters in which the Council has authority by law, the committee or subcommittee shall only have the authority to report or recommend.

* The Council and any committee or subcommittee established by it may hear and accept arguments presented to it, in writing or orally, by any person or institution.

* The Council authorizes the Chairman of the Council to appoint ad-hoc committees on its behalf. The Chairman shall inform Council members of the appointment and composition of such committees at the closest Council meeting to the time of the appointment.

* Procedures for reaching decisions by written or telephone polls are as follows:
The Chairman of the Council for Higher Education shall determine which decisions may be made by written poll or by telephone poll.
  a. A written poll: The secretariat of the Council shall send relevant material and the proposed decision to Council members. Council members shall notify, in writing, within three weeks of the date of dispatch of the material, if they are for or against the proposed decision. A majority of votes will determine the result.
  b. A telephone poll: The Secretary of the Council shall contact Council members by telephone and read to them the proposed decision. Council members shall inform the Secretary of their votes by telephone within two weeks. A majority of votes will determine the result.
  c. At the request of three Council members, the matter will be brought for discussion at a meeting of the Council.
  d. If a written or telephone poll does not result in a decision, the matter will be brought for discussion and decision at a meeting of the Council.
  e. Decisions arrived at by written or telephone poll shall be listed in the minutes of the next Council meeting.

2.4
## The Council for Higher Education and the Planning and Grants Committee

The Council for Higher Education established the Planning and Grants Committee (PGC) in January 1974. In October 1975 the Council decided, with the authority invested in it by the Council for Higher Education Law, to view the PGC as its representative as a coporate body. The Government of Israel, in its Decision No. 666 of June 5, 1977, authorized the establishment of the Planning and Grants Committee as a subcommittee of the Council for Higher Education and set out its terms of reference. The decision is as follows:

The Government authorizes the establishment, as a subcommittee of the Council for Higher Education, of the Planning and Grants Committee, which the Minister of Education and Culture has appointed with the approval of the Council for Higher Education, in order to fulfill the following principal functions:

1. To be an independent body coming between the Government and the national institutions, on the one hand, and the institutions of higher education on the other, in all matters relating to allocations for higher education. The Government and the national institutions shall refrain from receiving requests or recommendations from the institutions of higher education themselves or from any other source. They shall also refrain from allocating funds to an institution of higher education other than on the recommendation of the Planning and Grants Committee.

2. To submit the ordinary and development budget proposals for higher education, taking into account the needs of society and the State, while safe-guarding academic freedom and assuring the advancement of research and learning.

3. To have exclusive authority to allocate to the institutions of higher education the global approved ordinary and development budgets.

4. To submit to the Government and to the Council for Higher Education plans for the development of higher education, including their financing.

5. To encourage efficiency in the institutions of higher education and coordination between them with a view to preventing superfluous duplication and bringing about economy.

6. To ensure that budgets are balanced and that there are no deviations from them.

7. To express its opinion to the Council for Higher Education before the Council reaches a decision on the opening of a new institution or a new unit having financial implications in an existing institution. The considered opinion of the PGC will include answers to the following questions:
   a. Is there a need for the new institution or for the new unit?

b. What are the financial implications of opening the new institution or the new unit? The PGC will determine whether the opening of the new unit has or has not financial implications.

The Planning and Grants Committee is composed of six members, including its Chairman: four members of senior academic standing in different fields in the universities and two public figures from the business or industrial sectors of the economy.

The Minister of Education and Culture appoints the Chairman and members of the PGC after the Council for Higher Education approves their candidacy in secret ballot. The Chairman of the PGC is ex-officio a member of the Council and, as such, is appointed by the President of the State.

The Council and the PGC serve as the connecting links between the Knesset (Parliament) and the Government on the one hand and the institutions of higher education on the other hand. The PGC is entrusted with planning the higher education system and is responsible for apportioning the resources which the Government makes available to higher education. The PGC's recommendations as to the planning of the higher education system are presented to the Council for discussion and approval.

At each meeting of the Council, the Chairman of the PGC informs the Council of the current work of the PGC. When the Council discusses a subject having budgetary implications, the Chairman of the PGC presents the PGC's opinion on the subject, focusing on the needs of the State and the financial costs of the project.

The Council for Higher Education and the Planning and Grants Committee operate through a joint administrative staff.

## 2.5
## The Opening of New Institutions of Higher Education

The Council for Higher Education Law - Rules for the Accreditation of Institutions of Higher Education - set out procedures for the accrediation of a new institution of higher education or a new unit within an existing institution.

There are three stages in the accreditation of an institution of higher education and its authorization to award academic degrees.

A. A Permit

The rules that the Council for Higher Education has set out for the granting of a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education are summarized as follows:

* Whoever applies for a permit to open or maintain an institution as defined in Sect. 21a(a) of the Law shall submit a written application to the Council which shall include detailed information on: the type of institution; the purpose of the institution; existing or planned faculties; academic staff; the course of study; the duration of study; the ownership of the institution's properties and its legal structure; regulations regarding the appointment of the administrative and academic authorities and the appointment of teachers; real estate and equipment; development programs and budgetary evaluations; and financial resources.

* The structure and composition of the administrative authorities shall ensure the orderly management of the institution, its development and financial consolidation.

* The structure and composition of the academic authorities shall ensure the proper academic or artistic (if the institution is devoted to music or the fine arts) level of an institution of the same type and level.

* The existing and planned buildings, library and equipment shall ensure a proper academic or artistic level.

* The institution shall not admit students except on the basis of Israeli matriculation certificates or their equivalent.

* The Council may appoint a committee or committees to consider applications for a permit; membership of the committees may include experts who are not members of the Council; the committees shall submit their recommendations to the Council.

* The Council shall decide, at its discretion, whether to approve the application or to approve it conditionally or to reject it.

* An application shall not be approved if the Council is of the opinion that there is no need for the institution within the framework of the development of higher education in the country, or if there is

no reasonable prospect that one of the following conditions will exist in the institution: that it will attain, in a reasonable period of time, a level that will justify its accreditation as an institution of higher education;or that sufficient financial resources will be available to it.

## B. Accreditation

The rules that the Council for Higher Education has established for the accreditation of institutions of higher education include:

* An institution seeking accreditation by the Council for Higher Education shall submit a written application to the Chairman of the Council for Higher Education. The application shall include detailed information on the structure of the institution, its budget and activities.

* An institution of higher education shall have a permanent academic staff, at least a quarter of which are full-time staff members, or whose principal employment is in the institution. The academic staff shall be composed, in general, of researchers and scientists who publish the results of their research in public. In an institution for higher education which is not a university, the staff shall be composed in general of researchers and scientists holding doctorates or master's degrees.

* An institution of higher education shall possess libraries, laboratories and equipment.

* An institution of higher education shall not admit students except on the basis of Israeli matriculation certificates or their equivalent.

* A bachelor's (first) degree shall require at least three years of study (during the day-time); a master's (second) degree shall require at least four years of study (during the day-time), as shall the degree of engineer. Evening studies shall be for a longer duration. The institution shall determine a program of studies that will be equivalent to day-time studies.

* The Council for Higher Education shall appoint a committee of experts to examine applications for accreditation.

* The Council for Higher Education may grant an institution provisional accreditation if it has not fulfilled all the requirements for accreditation but the Council is of the opinion that its

scientific level is proper and that it is likely to fulfill all the requirements in the future.

C. Authorization to Award Academic Degrees

The Council for Higher Education's rules for the authorization of an accredited institution to award academic degrees include the following:

- The Council shall authorize an accredited institution of higher education to award recognized academic degrees if the institution has fulfilled all the conditions listed in the Council's rules for the accreditation of institutions of higher education.

- The institution shall set forth in its regulations rules for the award of academic degrees.

- An institution of higher education shall not, in general, be authorized to award the master's degree until four graduating classes have received the bachelor's degree. It shall not, in general, be authorized to award the doctorate until at least three graduating classes have received the master's degree.

## 2.6
## New Units in Institutions of Higher Education

According to the Council for Higher Education Law, an accredited institution "shall be at liberty to conduct its academic and administrative affairs, within the framework of its budget, as it may think fit." The Knesset, the Government and the public have undertaken to honor this principle which is vital for the safeguarding of the academic freedom of institutions of higher education and ensures their development and progress.

Despite the academic freedom and administrative autonomy of the accredited institutions of higher education, the Council is required to oversee the opening of new units in them in order to prevent budgetary excesses and unnecessary duplication.

In June 1976, after a long period during which there was no regularity or uniformity in the actions of the institutions of higher education, the Council set out rules for the approval of new units by which any new unit having financial implications could be opened only with the prior approval of the Council.

These rules, however, proved difficult to enforce and the institutions continued to open new units without reporting on

them to the Council or the PGC. In the meantime, Government Decision No. 666 of June 5, 1977, which outlined the PGC's terms of reference, affirmed the PGC's involvement in the question of new units.

As a result, in 1981 the PGC and the Council, in coordination with the heads of the institutions of higher education, drew up a new set of rules. The institutions of higher education undertook to inform the PGC of every plan to open any new unit or any plan for a change in an existing unit or any plan for the closure of a unit. They will refrain from implementing their plans until they have received approval from the PGC. The Council authorized the PGC to examine each proposal and decide if it requires the process of comprehensive examination and approval by the Council, or if it may be approved in a shorter manner. Often changes are approved after a short examination, but whenever the PGC feels, due to budgetary considerations, the need for academically trained manpower in the particular field or the possibility of duplication, that the matter requires a comprehensive examination, then the Council appoints a subcommittee to examine the matter and make recommendations.

The rules are as follows:

a. An institution shall provide the PGC with information on every new unit or change in an existing unit that it is contemplating.

b. The PGC shall examine the new unit from the point of view of necessity on the national level, prevention of duplication and the financial implications of the new unit.

c. If the PGC is of the opinion that the proposed new unit does not have financial implications and there is no need to deliberate on it at length, the PGC is authorized to make note of the new unit or change and to inform the institution concerned and the Council accordingly.

d. If the new unit has significant financial implications or if a discussion regarding the need for academically qualified manpower in the specific field or the prevention of duplication is justified, the PGC will inform the Council of its opinion.

These rules ensure that the opening of new units in the universities will be implemented in accordance with the general planning trends of the higher education system and that duplicity will be prevented. These rules were later extended to apply to all other institutions of higher education, as well as the universities.

# 3
# THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

## 3.1
## The Institutions of Higher Education

The higher education system in Israel includes universities, institutions providing instruction at the bachelor's degree level only in technology, the arts and teacher training, and courses for which universities are academically responsible.

The universities and programs of study are listed below:

**The Hebrew University of Jerusalem**

**The Technion - Israel Institute of Technology**

**Tel-Aviv University**

**Bar-Ilan University**

**The University of Haifa**

**Ben-Gurion University of the Negev**

**The Weizmann Institute of Science**

**Everyman's (Open) University**

Four institutions of higher education which are not universities and are authorized to award only the bachelor's degree:

**Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design**

**The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance**

**Jerusalem College of Technology**

**Shenkar - College of Textile Technology and Fashion**

Six institutions for the training of teachers that have received either a permit or accreditation, either for the entire institution or certain programs of study:

**Michlala, Jerusalem College for Women**

**The David Yellin Teachers College**

**Beit-Berl Teachers Training College**

**The Zinman College of Physical Education**
**at the Wingate Institute**

**Levinsky Teachers College**

**State Teachers College Seminar Hakibbutzim** (permit only)

*

**Ruppin Institute of Agriculture**
Accredited and authorized to award the bachelor's degree
in the course in Kibbutz Administration

*

**The College of Administration in Tel-Aviv**
Has received provisional accreditation for the course
in business administration

*

Academic courses in regional colleges for which universities are academically responsible:

**The S. Sapir Regional College of the Negev**
Academic responsibility of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

**The Emek Yezrael Regional College "Ohel Sarah"**
Academic responsibility of the University of Haifa

**The Tel-Hai Rodman Regional College**
Academic responsibility of the University of Haifa;
Agricultural courses academic responsibility of
the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

**The Alperin Regional College of the Jordan Valley**
Academic responsibility of Bar-Ilan University

**The Menashe Regional College**
Academic responsibility of Tel-Aviv University

**The Municipal College of Eilat**
Academic responsibility of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

**The Achva College**
Academic responsibility of Everyman's (Open) University

**Ramat Hanegev College**
Academic responsibility of Everyman's (Open) University

*

**The Center for Technological Education in Holon**
Academic auspices of Tel-Aviv University

## 3.2
## Fields of Study in the Institutions of Higher Education

| | Human-ities | Social Sci. | Law | Arts | Social Work | Teacher Train. | Math., Nat. Sci. | Eng., Tech-nology | Agri-cult. | Medi-cine | Den-tistry | Para-Med. Profs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hebrew University | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + |
| Technion-IIT | | + | | | | + | + | + | + | + | | |
| Tel-Aviv University | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + |
| Bar-Ilan University | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | |
| University of Haifa | + | + | | + | + | + | + | | | | | |
| Ben-Gurion University | + | + | | | + | + | + | + | | + | | + |
| Weizmann Inst. Science | | | | | | | + | | | | | |
| Everyman's (Open) Univ. | + | + | | | | | + | | | | | |
| Bezalel Academy Arts | | | | + | | | | | | | | |
| Jerusalem Acad. Music | | | | + | | + | | | | | | |
| Jerusalem Coll. Technol. | | | | | | + | | + | | | | |
| Shenkar - Text. & Fash. | | | | + | | | | + | | | | |
| Ruppin Institute | | + | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coll. of Administration | | + | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher Training Colleges | | | | | | + | | | | | | |

## 3.3
## Students in Universities
## 1981/82 - 1985/86

### 3.3.1 By Institution

| | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 60,735 | 62,365 | 64,605 | 65,050 | 66,160 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem | 15,300 | 15,475 | 16,050 | 15,785 | 16,160 |
| Technion-IIT | 8,050 | 8,040 | 8,270 | 8,460 | 8,920 |
| Tel-Aviv University | 16,770 | 17,530 | 18,390 | 19,020 | 19,390 |
| Bar-Ilan University | 9,430 | 9,830 | 9,970 | 9,780 | 9,640 |
| University of Haifa | 6,155 | 6,100 | 6,465 | 6,375 | 6,420 |
| Ben-Gurion University of the Negev | 4,570 | 4,920 | 4,980 | 5,130 | 5,100 |
| Weizmann Institute of Science | 460 | 470 | 480 | 500 | 530 |

3.3.2 By Degree Level

| | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 60,735 | 62,365 | 64,605 | 65,050 | 66,160 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 41,960 | 43,380 | 44,815 | 44,355 | 44,945 |
| First Year | 13,070 | 13,600 | 13,790 | 13,310 | 13,420 |
| Master's Degree | 11,010 | 11,155 | 11,880 | 12,765 | 13,165 |
| Ph.D. | 3,075 | 3,000 | 3,065 | 3,215 | 3,375 |
| Certificate[1] | 1,170 | 1,110 | 850 | 820 | 875 |
| Special Programs[2] | 3,530 | 3,720 | 3,995 | 3,895 | 3,800 |

[1] After the bachelor's degree
[2] Not for a degree or an academic certificate

3.3.3 By Field of Study*

| | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 57,215 | 58,645 | 60,610 | 61,155 | 62,360 |
| Jewish Studies & Humanities | 17,820 | 18,588 | 18,202 | 18,094 | 18,859 |
| Social Sciences | 15,502 | 15,577 | 16,730 | 16,865 | 16,607 |
| Law | 2,367 | 2,403 | 2,515 | 2,599 | 2,463 |
| Medicine | 3,445 | 3,740 | 4,001 | 4,223 | 4,479 |
| Natural Sciences and Mathematics | 8,088 | 8,326 | 9,000 | 9,727 | 9,773 |
| Agriculture | 1,869 | 1,777 | 1,584 | 1,199 | 1,201 |
| Engineering & Architecture | 8,124 | 8,234 | 8,578 | 8,448 | 8,978 |

* Does not include students in special programs.

3.4
**Students in Non-University Institutions of Higher Education 1981/82 - 1985/86**

| | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,295 | 1,518 | 1,621 | 1,848 | 1,909 |
| Bezalel-Academy of Arts & Design | 497 | 584 | 616 | 633 | 628 |
| Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance | 269 | 368 | 305 | 392 | 363 |
| Jerusalem College of Technology | 158 | 168 | 215 | 280 | 360 |
| Shenkar - College of Textile Technology & Fashion | 249 | 271 | 308 | 324 | 342 |
| Ruppin Institute (academic course) | 122 | 127 | 177 | 219 | 216 |

**3.5**
**Recipients of Degrees in Universities**
**1980/81 - 1984/85**

3.5.1 By Institution

| | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 9,449 | 10,068 | 9,890 | 10,654 | 11,218 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem | 2,677 | 2,731 | 2,798 | 2,893 | 3,136 |
| Technion-IIT | 1,333 | 1,312 | 1,335 | 1,342 | 1,404 |
| Tel-Aviv University | 2,451 | 2,656 | 2,436 | 2,854 | 3,272 |
| Bar-Ilan University | 1,291 | 1,293 | 1,363 | 1,495 | 1,308 |
| University of Haifa | 990 | 1,172 | 1,090 | 1,136 | 1,173 |
| Ben-Gurion University of the Negev | 626 | 795 | 747 | 837 | 812 |
| Weizmann Institute of Science | 81 | 109 | 121 | 97 | 113 |

3.5.2 By Degree Level

| | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 9,449 | 10,068 | 9,890 | 10,654 | 11,218 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 6,853 | 7,412 | 7,124 | 7,746 | 8,113 |
| Master's Degree | 1,641 | 1,777 | 1,943 | 1,967 | 2,140 |
| Ph.D. | 355 | 353 | 335 | 304 | 356 |
| Certificate* | 600 | 526 | 488 | 637 | 609 |

* Recipients of both certificates and degrees are listed here only as recipients of degrees.

3.5.3 By Field of Study

| | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 9,449 | 10,068 | 9,890 | 10,654 | 11,218 |
| Jewish Studies & Humanities | 2,636 | 2,819 | 2,543 | 3,201 | 3,312 |
| Social Sciences | 2,732 | 3,004 | 2,922 | 2,836 | 2,879 |
| Law | 319 | 308 | 387 | 372 | 505 |
| Medicine | 608 | 700 | 710 | 871 | 822 |
| Natural Sciences & Mathematics | 1,282 | 1,398 | 1,464 | 1,528 | 1,816 |
| Agriculture | 370 | 369 | 381 | 355 | 399 |
| Engineering & Technology | 1,502 | 1,470 | 1,483 | 1,491 | 1,485 |

# 4
# NEW UNITS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM 1981/82 - 1985/86

## 4.1
## New Units in the Universities[1]

### The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem is authorized to award academic degrees generally.

The following new academic programs were approved during this period:

- the establishment of a school for veterinary medicine
- the academic affiliation of the Kaplan Hospital School of Nursing to the Hebrew University - Hadassah Henrietta Szold School of Nursing
- a course of study in the management of chemical technology in the School of Applied Science & Technology
- a department of accounting (formerly a program) in the School of Business Administration
- a division for electronics in the Institute of Physics
- a three-year program leading to a Bachelor in Business Administration degree (instead of the former four-year program)
- a "general studies" program leading to a bachelor's degree in the Faculty of Humanities
- a joint master's degree program in music with the Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance
- studies leading to a certificate in editing in the Department of Hebrew Language

A proposed program leading to a master's degree in rural-regional planning was not approved by the Council for Higher Education.

### The Technion - IIT

The Technion is authorized to award academic degrees generally.

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[1] Includes programs approved during the years covered by this report. Does not include extra-curricular programs. See also Sect. 2.6.

The following new academic programs were approved during this period:

* a bachelor's degree in medical science
* a bachelor's degree in information systems engineering
* a bachelor's degree in geodesy (a three-year program instead of the former four-year program)
* a joint Technion - University of Haifa master's degree in economics
* a master's degree in material science

A program for a bachelor's degree in mining engineering was not approved by the Council.

## Tel-Aviv University

Tel-Aviv University is authorized to award academic degrees generally.

The following new academic programs were approved during this period:

* a general Bachelor of Arts degree in the humanities
* a bachelor's degree in physiotherapy
* a bachelor's degree in occupational therapy
* a bachelor's degree in a special program for the training of teachers for the hearing-impaired
* a bachelor's degree in acting in the Department of Theater Arts
* a bachelor's degree in history-sociology
* a bachelor's degree program for Police officers (part of the general bachelor's degree program)
* a bachelor's degree in business administration (a three-year program instead of the former four-year program)
* a bachelor's degree in an interdisciplinary economics - law program
* a special program to train practical (non-academic) engineers as electrical engineers
* a master's degree in geography
* a master's degree in nursing
* a master's degree in health systems administration
* a master's degree in public policy
* a master's degree in industrial engineering
* a master's degree in history and philosophy of science
* a master's degree in musical education and the teaching of music
* a master's degree in occupational health
* a master's degree in the teaching of language (Arabic)
* a master's degree in the teaching of life sciences
* an interdisciplinary direct master's degree program for exceptional high school graduates

* studies for a certificate in energy
* studies for a certificate in acting in the Department of Theater Arts
* the unification of a few departments into a School of Chemistry

A proposed master's degree program in urban planning was not approved.

A program leading to a bachelor's degree in geodesy was canceled.

## Bar-Ilan University

Bar-Ilan University is authorized to award academic degrees generally.

The following new academic programs were approved during this period:

* a bachelor's degree in Middle Eastern studies
* a master's degree in Land of Israel studies
* a master's degree in linguistics in the Department of English
* a study trend in technology and communications in the master's degree in education program
* a Ph.D. in social work
* a Ph.D. in law
* a study trend in Yiddish studies
* studies leading to a certificate in editing

Proposed programs leading to a bachelor's degree in journalism and communication and a master's degree in rural-regional planning were not approved.

## The University of Haifa

The University of Haifa is authorized to award the bachelor's and master's degrees in most fields of study offered at the University, and the Ph.D. in a few fields of study.

The following new academic programs were approved during this period:

* a bachelor's degree in archaeology
* a bachelor's degree program in mathematics/computer sciences
* a general Bachelor of Arts degree
* a master's degree in Jewish thought
* a joint University of Haifa - Technion master's degree in economics
* a master's degree in the Department of Arabic Language and Literature

* a Ph.D. in political science
* a Ph.D. in education
* a study program in the Israeli labor movement
* a study program in women's studies
* a study program in shipping and the sea
* a study program in drama
* the transfer of relevant departments to the Institute of Archaeology
* the unification of the Department of Kibbutz Studies and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology

A proposed bachelor's degree program for the training of kindergarten and elementary school teachers and a proposed department of general and Hebrew linguistics were not approved.

## Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev is authorized to award the bachelor's degree in all faculties; the master's degree and the Ph.D. in the natural sciences, technology and medicine; and the master's degree in some departments of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities.

The following new academic programs were approved during this period:

* a bachelor's degree in economics-management
* a Ph.D. in industrial engineering and management
* a bachelor's degree in nursing
* a bachelor's degree in physiotherapy
* master's degrees in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities in the departments of economics, education, geography, history, behavioral sciences and philosophy
* a bachelor's degree in medical administration (was not implemented)
* a master's degree and a Ph.D. in medical sciences
* university studies in the Ben-Gurion Research Center
* a master's degree in business administration in a joint program with Boston University
* a trend in accounting in the Department of Economics

The following proposed programs were not approved:

* studies in civil engineering in a bachelor's degree in construction management program
* bachelor's degree programs in industrial management and benavioral sciences management
* a master's degree program in desert engineering
* master's degrees in the Faculty of Social Sciences in the departments of Hebrew literature and language, foreign literatures and linguistics, the Bible and the

ancient Near East, and Jewish thought (part of the Department of History)
- a master's degree program in business administration to be taught in Tel-Aviv and operated jointly with Boston University

## 4.2 New Units in the Non-University Institutions of Higher Education

In the past five years four institutions of higher education that are not universities completed the process of their academization: Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem; the Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance; Jerusalem College of Technology; and Shenkar - College of Textile Technology and Fashion. These institutions are authorized to award only the bachelor's degree.

### Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem

The following new academic programs were approved:

- a bachelor's degree in the Department of Photography
- the separation of the Department of Environmental and Industrial Design into two departments: Environmental Design and Industrial Design

### The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance

The following new academic programs were approved:

- the award of a "Bachelor in Musical Education" degree
- a joint master's degree program in music with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

### Jerusalem College of Technology

- a request for accreditation of the Department of Metallurgy was not approved
- plans for a pre-medical program to be run jointly with Brooklyn College were not approved

## 4.3 New Academic Programs in Teacher Training Colleges[1]

When the Sixth Council for Higher Education was appointed in December 1981 three teacher training colleges were accredited and authorized to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree:

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[1] See also Sect. 6.1 - The Training of Teaching Personnnel

* **Michlala, Jerusalem College for Women**
Trains teachers for junior high schools

***The David Yellin Teachers College**
The program for the training of
junior high school teachers for which
the Hebrew University was academically responsible

* **Beit Berl Teacher Training College**
The programs for the training of junior high school teachers;
the program for informal education;
and the combined program for informal education and the
training of junior high school teachers

The following teacher training colleges received permits or accreditation and authorization to award academic degrees during the Sixth Council's term of office:

* **Levinsky Teachers College**
Received a permit to open and maintain
an institution of higher education (October 1982);
Accredited and authorized to award the "Bachelor of
Education" degree (January 1986)

**The School for Music Instructors**
**at the Levinsky Teachers College**
Received a permit to open and maintain an institution
of higher education (January 1986)

* **The Zinman College of Physical Education**
**at the Wingate Institute**
Received a permit to open and maintain
an institution of higher education (April 1983);
Accredited and authorized to award the "Bachelor of
Education" degree (May 1984)

* **The David Yellin Teachers College**
Received a permit to open and maintain an institution of
higher education in the course for kindergarten and
elementary school teachers (December 1983);
The course for the training of junior high school teachers
was accredited and authorized to award the "Bachelor
of Education" degree (October 1983)

* **Beit Berl Teacher Training College**
Received a permit to open and maintain
an institution of higher education in the course for the
training of kindergarten, elementary school and special
education teachers (May 1984)

* **State Teachers College Seminar Hakibbutzim**
Received a permit to open and maintain
an institution of higher education (May 1985)

## 4.4
## Requests to Open Institutions of Higher Education

### 4.4.1 An Arab University in the Galilee

In February 1981 the Committee for the Advancement of Arab Education, located in Nazareth, requested the Council for Higher Education to establish an "Arab University in the Galilee". This request included proposals for the establishment of a faculty of life sciences, a faculty of humanities and social sciences, a school of nursing, and a pre-academic preparatory course.

The Council for Higher Education devoted several sessions to this proposal and members of the Committee for the Advancement of Arab Education appeared before it.

In February 1982 the Council adopted the recommendations of the Planning and Grants Committee, which are summarized as follows:

1. Within the framework of the plans for higher education in the coming years, there is no need for the establishment of any new university in Israel.

2. It is recommended that the request made by the Association for the Advancement of Arab Education to establish an Arab university in Israel be denied.

3. The principal difficulties facing Arab students in the universities stem from the passage from Arabic high schools to university studies. The number of places for Arab students in the pre-academic preparatory courses should be increased significantly; the possiblities of holding supplementary studies in the universities, regional colleges and Everyman's (Open) University should be examined.

### 4.4.2 The School of Art

The School of Art (in Tel-Aviv) requested the Council for Higher Education to grant it a permit to open an institution of higher education. The School's administration claimed that there was a need for an additional academy of art in the center of the country in order to serve the population there.

In May 1984 the Council for Higher Education discussed their request and representatives of the School of Art appeared before the Council. The Council adopted the recommendation of the PGC which was not to grant a permit to the School of Art. The PGC's recommendation was based on the view that within the framework of plans for higher education in the coming years there is no justification for another institution of higher

education devoted to the arts; the need for academically qualified personnel in the field of art can be met by Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem.

4.4.3 The Workshop for Interior Design and Architecture

The request by the Workshop for Interior Design and Architecture (in Tel-Aviv) for accreditation as an institution of higher education was evaluated by the Committee for the Examination of the Requirements of the State for Academically Qualified Personnel in Architecture and Physical Planning. This committee recommended that the request be denied. The Council for Higher Education adopted this recommendation in October 1986. (See also Sect. 6.7).

# 5
# TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST

## 5.1
## The Appointment of Professors in Non-University Institutions of Higher Education

The title "Professor" is a recognized academic title according to the Council for Higher Education Law. As a result, only accredited institutions of higher education empowered to do so by the Council may confer the title of Professor. Most universities are authorized by the Council to "award academic degrees generally", including the title of Professor, and all seven universities may confer the title even if they are not authorized to award degrees generally.

Institutions of higher education that are not universities are not authorized to "award academic degrees generally". They may only award the bachelor's degree. The question of whether or not they should be authorized to confer the title of Professor has occupied the Council for several years.

In June 1983 the Council held a general discussion on the subject of the appointment of professors in non-university institutions of higher education, after which the Council decided to appoint a subcommittee to study the issue and prepare proposals. In the interim, the Council imposed a cessation of appointments to professor in non-university institutions of higher education. The Council decided, furthermore, that teacher training institutions would not be included among the institutions concerned and that the Council would treat the appointment of professors in Everyman's (Open) University as a separate issue (See below, Sect. 5.2).

In June 1985 the subcommittee presented its recommendations to the Council which decided to approve, in principle, the conferment of the title Professor by institutions of higher education that are not universities, subject to certain conditions. These four institutions are:

**Bezalel - Academy of Art and Design, Jerusalem**
**The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance**
**Jerusalem College of Technology**
**Shenkar - College of Textile Technology and Fashion**

A year later, in June 1986, the Council gave its final approval and formulated regulations governing the conferring of the title "Professor" in these institutions. These regulations are summarized as follows:

- The Chairman of the Council shall name an appointments committee for each institution, each committee to be composed of five Council members, three full professors from universities and two academic staff members holding the rank of professor from the institution concerned.
- The institution shall present to the appointments committee proposals for appointment or promotion to the rank of professor.
- Proposals shall include the candidate's curriculum vitae, a description of his or her teaching activities and a letter of recommendation from the head of the institution.
- The appointments committee may form an ad hoc professional committee to discuss such proposals. The appointments committee shall approve each proposal for appointment or promotion.
- Provisions are made for appeals against decisions of the appointments committee.
- The title to be conferred is "College Professor". Its conferment is contingent upon the continued full-time employment of the holder of the title in the institution concerned. Conferment of the title "College Professor" does not imply any relationship between the activities, salary and terms of employment of holders of the title and those of professors in a university.

5.2
**The Appointment of Professors in Everyman's (Open) University**

As stated above, the issue of the appointment of professors in Everyman's (Open) University was considered separately from the appointment of professors in non-university institutions of higher education. Everyman's (Open) University applied to the Council for permission to appoint professors in December 1981. A Council committee that examined the request recommended that permission be granted, in order to assist the University in its development and in its efforts to attract senior academics to its staff. However, approval was delayed until March 1984, after the Council held a general review of the subject of the appointment of Professors in institutions of higher education other than the seven universities.

The regulations for the appointment of professors by Everyman's (Open) University, as approved by the Council for Higher Education, are summarized as follows:

- A first academic appointment shall be for a fixed period, whether one, two or three years.

- The President of Everyman's (Open) University or a member of the University's Academic Committee[1] or a staff member of the rank of senior lecturer or above shall propose appointments.
- A candidate shall submit a sample of writing, of 15-20 pages, on the topic of his or her choice, which shall be evaluated anonymously.
- The President, or whoever he so authorizes, shall form a professional committee to decide on the appointment of the candidate. The research achievements of a candidate shall be an important element in judging his or her qualifications for appointment.
- The professional committee shall be composed of 3-5 members: 1-2 from among the members of the University's Academic Committee, 1-2 members of the academic staff and one academic from outside the University. The member of the Academic Committee shall serve as chairman of the professional committee. If the committee is composed of more than three members, at least two of them shall be from outside the University.
- Composition of the appointments committee shall be as follows: the President - Chairman; the Vice-President for Academic Affairs; two members of the Academic Committee who are not on the University Staff; and two staff members who participate in sessions of the Academic Committee.
- In any event, professors from other universities shall be a majority in the composition of both the professional committee and the appointments committee.

**5.3**
**Access to Institutions of Higher Education**

Sect. 6 of the Council for Higher Education's Rules for Accreditation of an Institution of Higher Education states: "An institution of higher education shall not admit students except on the basis of an Israeli matriculation certificate or an equivalent certificate."

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[1] The Academic Committee prepares the academic programs of the University and determines academic regulations. It is composed of the President, the Vice-President, all staff members holding the rank of professor, staff members holding the rank of senior lecturer and professors from various fields from other universities.

However, in practice the universities do admit students who do not hold matriculation certificates or their equivalent. In June 1981 the Council for Higher Education appointed a committee to study the admission of students to institutions of higher education. It was found that the number of such students is not large and the institutions have clear criteria governing their admission.

As a result, the Council amended Sect. 6 of its Rules for Accreditation of an Institution of Higher Education to allow for the admission of these students. These amended rules are summarized as follows:

1. An institution of higher education shall not admit students except on the basis of an Israeli matriculation certificate or its equivalent from Israel or from another country.
2. Despite the above, an institution may admit students without an Israeli matriculation certificate or its equivalent providing that the total number of such students does not exceed 2% of all those admitted and provided that the following conditions are met:
   a. the candidate shall be at least 30 years old;
   b. Exceptions may be made for a younger candidate providing he or she has shown special talent or abilities in his or her chosen field, sufficient to study the subject, with significant success, in an institution of higher education;
   c. Admission shall be on an individual basis: each candidate shall be judged according to his or her own particular circumstances and according to the results of psychometric tests;
   d. The student shall undertake at least half of a regular study-load during his or her first year of studies, so that a follow-up evaluation of his or her success may be made. The first year of study shall be considered a trial year;
   e. The institution shall establish admission regulations and procedures for evaluation of the student's success. A student who fails to fulfill the requirements of the institution shall cease his or her studies.
3. Institutions shall, each year, report to the secretariat of the Council for Higher Education on admission regulations, follow-up procedures and all data collected. The data shall include the number of students admitted in exceptional circumstances, their ages and the number of those qualified to progress to the second year of their studies.

## 5.4
## Credit Points

The Council for Higher Education Law states that a permit from the Council is required in order to open and maintain any institution of higher education. It specifically mentions extensions or branches maintained by existing institutions of higher education as also requiring such permits.

In January 1982 the Council appointed a committee to examine connections between institutions of higher education and institutions that are not institutions of higher education (that is, those that have not received a permit from the Council for Higher Education) for the purpose of awarding credit points toward an academic degree.

In February 1984 the Council discussed the recommendations made by this committee and, as a result, prohibited all connections between institutions of higher education and institutions that are not institutions of higher education for the purpose of awarding credit points toward an academic degree.

The new Council for Higher Education Law, which is being prepared, will clarify this issue. The Council, therefore, postponed its discussion of this subject until after passage of the new proposed law.

## 5.5
## Regional Colleges[1]

In regional colleges the universities provide study programs for which they are academically responsible. This academic responsibility is expressed in the following ways:

* instructors must be university staff members;
* students are admitted according to the university's admission requirements and are students of the university;
* the university determines curricula;
* fields of study offered at the regional college are also offered at the main university campus;
* study requirements are identical to those in the same subject in the university;
* degrees are awarded by the university (students study in the regional college for two years and then in the university).

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[1] A list of regional colleges and the universities which are academically responsible for them appears in Sect. 3.1, p.22.

The university involved does not have administrative responsibility for the academic courses and it does not finance its activities in the regional college from its own resources nor is it the employer of those who work in the college. Financing is primarily from tuition fees as well as from participation by the Ministry of Education and Culture, local authorities and others.

The Planning and Grants Committee supports regional colleges in the following ways:

a. It participates in the payments made by the colleges to the universities for overhead and administrative expenses and the salary of the academic coordinator.
b. It encourages the universities to appoint as academic staff members local residents, who will contribute to the development of the academic courses in the regional colleges beyond their normal teaching duties.

In February 1982 the Council for Higher Education held a discussion on the subject of regional colleges and adopted the Planning and Grants Committee's opinion that regional colleges should not be regarded as the nuclei of future institutions of higher education. Government support for the academic courses would, in the future, be channeled to them solely by the Culture and Arts Division of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

In July 1982 the Chairman of the Council for Higher Education appointed a subcommittee charged with the following:

a. to examine the agreements between regional colleges and the universities that are academically responsible for their academic courses, in order to ensure that these agreements comply with the provisions of the Council for Higher Education Law and regulations and to ensure the fullest academic responsibility for these courses;
b. to examine requests made by universities to open additional academic courses in regional colleges already holding academic courses and to develop academic courses in other regional colleges, primarily through the auspices of Everyman's (Open) University;
c. to recommend to the Culture and Arts Division of the Ministry of Education and Culture on the allocation of funds to academic courses in regional colleges, based on general annual work programs presented by the colleges;
d. to approve arrangements for payments between the colleges and the universities;
e. to promote uniform tuition fees in the academic courses in all the colleges.

In May 1984 the Committee for Regional Colleges presented a report to the Council for Higher Education. The main elements of this report were as follows:

- The committee regularized the relationships between regional colleges and universities so as to ensure the universities' academic responsibility for the courses.
- The committee approved Everyman's (Open) University's agreements to open academic courses in two regional colleges (Achva College and Ramat HaNegev College).
- The committee supported the reduction of the number of courses offered and the improvement of instruction in remaining courses.
- The committee encouraged the development of local academic staffs.
- The committee is adapting a proposed model for a regional college library.
- The possibility of developing programs for foreign students in regional colleges is under study.

5.6
**The Bachelor's Degree**

The structure of studies leading to the bachelor's degree is a subject that has occupied the Council for Higher Education and the Planning and Grants Committee in recent years. One of the principal conclusions reached by the Planning and Grants Committee in its planning document "The Higher Education System in Israel - Guidelines on the Development of the System and its Planning for 1988 with a First Glance at 1995" stated:

> Undergraduate curricula at universities should be reviewed. Among other things, an examination is needed of possibilities for broadening the framework of general and inter-disciplinary studies, and examination of the length of time required to study for the degree of bachelor, the use of technologically advanced teaching aids and the study framework for older students reaching universities for a second round of studies.

This raises several questions, among them the following:

- Will the gradual transformation of the bachelor's degree into a degree representing a general education continue?
- How will the academization of an increasing number of post-secondary educational institutions

(for teacher training, para-medical professions, management, etc.) influence undergraduate instruction in the universities?

* Should the frameworks for general and inter-disciplinary studies be expanded?
* Should undergraduate curricula be changed in order to prevent a situation wherein students of the natural sciences do not study humanities or social sciences and students of humanities, social sciences and law do not study any science or technological subjects?
* Should the length of time required for studies for a bachelor's degree be changed?
* Will methods of instruction in the universities change due to utilization of new technologies (such as distance learning)?

Any decision on the above issues will necessarily influence the development policies of the higher education system.

In its long-term planning the PGC determined that by 1995 - when student numbers are expected to reach 85,000 - the feasibility of establishing undergraduate colleges that will award only the bachelor's degree and for which universities will be academically responsible should be examined.

The Council and the PGC held preliminary discussions on this subject and heard a proposal, presented by a group of professors from Tel-Aviv University, to establish a college for which Tel-Aviv University would be academically responsible. This proposal is based on the assumption that a significant share of the demand for higher education in coming years will be in the center of the country and will be directed, in particular, at Tel-Aviv University. University policy, however, maintains that there be only a limited increase in the number of students admitted to the university.

Discussions on this subject in the Council and the PGC continued from September 1985 to June 1986. The Council has, as yet, to formulate its policy on this matter. The PGC will present its recommendations on the issue to the Council during the 1986/87 academic year.

# 6
# SPECIFIC TOPICS

## 6.1
## The Training of Teachers

During the term of office of the Sixth Council for Higher Education, the Permanent Committee for Academic Programs in Teacher Training Institutions was responsible for academic programs in teacher training colleges. The committee was composed of nine members: five from the universities, two from teacher training colleges and two from the Ministry of Education and Culture. The functions of the committee were as follows:

1. to oversee the academic programs in teacher training colleges;
2. to formulate rules for the appointment of instructors and their ranking, the admission of students, and examinations in the academic programs in teacher training colleges;
3. to approve the appointment of teachers and their ranking;
4. to approve curricula in the academic programs;
5. to give advise to teacher training colleges before they request the Council for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education.

The first action of the permanent committee was the preparation of a prototype for curricula leading to the "Bachelor of Education" degree. This prototype was accepted by the Council in May 1982 and has since served as the basic prototype for all requests for academization presented by teacher training colleges.

The academic teacher training colleges are as follows:

**Michlala, Jerusalem College for Women**
Authorized to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree

**Levinsky Teachers College**
Authorized to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree
The School for Music Instructors has a permit to open and maintain and institution of higher education

**The Zinman College of Physical Education at the Wingate Institute**
Authorized to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree

**The David Yellin Teachers College**
Authorized to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree in the program for junior high school teachers;
Program for kindergarten and elementary school teachers has a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education

**Beit Berl Teacher Training College**
Authorized to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree in the programs for junior high school teachers, for informal education and the joint program for junior high school and informal education teachers;
Programs for kindergarten, elementary school and special education teachers have permits to open and maintain an institution of higher education.

**State Teachers College Seminar Hakibbutzim**
Has a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education

The following requests are being processed (at the end of the 1985/86 academic year):

**State Teachers College Seminar Hakibbutzim**
Request for accreditation and authorization to award an academic degree

**The David Yellin Teachers College**
Request for accreditation of the programs for kindergarten and elementary school teachers

**Beit Berl Teacher Training College**
Request for accreditation of the programs for kindergarten, elementary school and special education teachers

**Levinsky Teachers College**
Request for accreditation of the School for Music Instructors

**The A.D. Gordon Teachers College, Haifa**
Request for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education

A request by a teacher training college for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education is presented to the secretariat of the Council for Higher Education together with a covering letter from the Director of the Teachers' Training Department in the Ministry of Education and Culture recommending that the Council examine the request.

The secretariat of the Council forwards the request to the permanent committee for preliminary discussion. The Committee may invite representatives of the college to appear before it and it decides if the request should be examined in depth or rejected. If the permanent committee recommends that the

request be examined, it informs the Minister of Education and Culture, who is Chairman of the Council for Higher Education, of its recommendation and he, in turn, appoints a Council subcommittee to evaluate the level of the college and, in accordance with its evaluation, to recommend that the permit be granted or the request denied. A representative of the Teachers' Training Department in the Ministry of Education and Culture serves on every such subcommittee.

Recommendations of the subcommittee, together with the considered opinion of the permanent committee, are presented to the Council. If the Council then decides to grant a permit to the college, the college becomes a four-year institution of higher education. After a permit is granted, the chairman of the permanent committee appoints an overseeing committee for the college, to serve in an advisory capacity. The recommendations of this overseeing committee determine if the college will eventually obtain accreditation and authorization to award an academic degree.

It must be noted that at all stages in the academization process there is close cooperation between the Council and the Ministry of Education and Culture.

In January 1986 the Minister of Education and Culture appointed a Permanent Committee for Academic Programs in Teacher Training Colleges and in Technological Education, superseding the former permanent committee.

## 6.2
## The Training of Teachers for Technological Education in Secondary Schools

In view of the growing shortage of qualified teachers for technological subjects in secondary schools, "ORT Israel" initiated a program for the academic training of teachers for technological education. The Planning and Grants Committee was presented with data on the shortage of such teachers and decided to review the subject. In June 1985 the Chairman of the PGC appointed a committee to examine the academic training of teachers for technological education in secondary schools. The recommendations presented by this committee included the following:

1. There should be a program of studies leading to the degree of "Bachelor of Technological Education", according to a prototype model;
2. Existing programs in the institutions of higher education for the training of teachers for technological education should be strengthened;

3. The Ministry of Education and Culture should consider employing students preparing to become teachers of technological education as part of their practical training;
4. Women should be encouraged to teach technological subjects;
5. The possibility of filling technological education's requirements for personnel depends on wage conditions and the social standing of teachers.

In November 1985 the Council discussed these recommendations and decided the following:

* The Council for Higher Education accepts the recommendations of the Committee for the Examination of the Academic Training of Teachers for Technological Education and approves the prototype curriculum of studies leading to the "Bachelor of Technological Education" degree.
* The Council takes note of the Planning and Grants Committee's considered opinion, which is that the most pressing demand for skilled personnel will be in the fields of electronics, computers, robotics and related fields. Only one study program should be opened in each of the following areas: Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, the north of the country, and the south of the country. The total number of graduates from these programs each year should be about 300.
* The Council determines that practical engineers admitted to these study programs should study for only three years (or six semesters) instead of the usual four years required for graduation.
* The Council authorizes the Permanent Committee for Academic Programs in Teacher Training Colleges, after three new members associated with technological education are added to it, to discuss and recommend to the Council on all issues connected to the new degree.

As a result of this decision, in January 1986 the Minister of Education and Culture appointed three new members to the Permanent Committee for Academic Programs in Teacher Training Colleges, thus increasing its membership from nine to twelve. The committee is now called the Permanent Committee for Academic Programs in Teacher Training Colleges and in Technological Education.

In the 1985/86 academic year "ORT Israel" requested the Council to grant it a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education in its program for the training of teachers of technology at the ORT College in Jerusalem. The Chairman of the Council appointed a committee to examine the request, but the committee has yet to complete its work.

## 6.3
## Para-Medical Professions

Academization of the para-medical professions began in 1975 when the Council for Higher Education permitted the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to open an academic program in nursing. In 1979 the Council authorized the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to award a bachelor's degree in occupational therapy. Since 1978 a permanent committee of the Council deals with all requests for academization of para-medical professions. Professions considered as para-medical professions are occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and nursing.

During the term of office of the Sixth Council for Higher Education, requests for the academization of para-medical professions increased. The policy of the Council and the Planning and Grants Committee favors the gradual academization of these subjects, provided that the health system continue to finance these programs rather than burden the higher education budget with their expenses.

In January 1982 the Council adopted the PGC's decision on this subject, which is:

1. Academic programs in the para-medical professions must be financed by the Ministry of Health, the General Sick Fund, the Hadassah Medical Organization, or other medical organizations, and must not be an additional burden on the higher education budget.
2. Where such a program is held with the academic responsibility of a university but within the administrative framework of a medical organization (such as a hospital nursing school), the medical organization, not the university, must finance the program.
3. Where such a program is held in a university, it must be financed from external sources (such as the Ministry of Health, the General Sick Fund or the Hadassah Medical Organization). The financing will be included in the university's budget only with the approval of the PGC. The PGC will examine the transfer of funds to each program.

The Sixth Council for Higher Education approved the following programs in the para-medical professions from 1981/82 to 1985/86

**The Hebrew University of Jerusalem**

- the affiliation of the Kaplan Hospital School of Nursing with the Henrietta Szold Hadassah School of Nursing at the University (May 1984)

**Tel-Aviv University**

- a bachelor's degree program in physiotherapy (July 1982)
- a master's degree program in nursing (March 1984)
- a bachelor's degree program in occupational therapy (June 1985)

**Ben-Gurion University of the Negev**

- a bachelor's degree program in nursing in the Recanati School of Medical Sciences (May 1984)
- a bachelor's degree program in physiotherapy in the Recanati School of Medical Sciences (May 1985)

6.4
**Medical Administration**

In October 1983 a subcommittee of the Council for Higher Education for the examination of the requirements of the State for academically qualified manpower in medical administration, appointed on the initiative of the Planning and Grants Committee, presented its recommendations to the Council, as follows:

1. The committee recommends the opening of a four-year study program leading to a bachelor's degree in medical administration at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, beginning with the 1983/84 academic year. Studies should be in conjunction with a discipline in the health sciences or another relevant field.
2. If and when additional universities present proposals for bachelor's degree programs, they will be examined from the point of view of the needs of the State and academic considerations, and will be based on experience gained from the operation of the program at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. However, no proposal will be examined until at least three years have passed from the date of operation of the program at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.
3. The committee recommends approval of a master's degree program in medical administration at Tel-Aviv University, beginning with the 1983/84 academic year, according to the Council's plan.
4. The committee recommends that the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's proposal for a master's degree program in medical administration not be approved for 1983/84 and 1984/85. After Tel-Aviv University's program has been in operation for two years, and based on experience gained from it, the need for a program at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will be examined.

5. The committee recommends the closure of the master's degree program in medical administration in the Department of Industrial and Management Engineering in the Faculty of Technology at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.
6. Programs leading to a certificate and/or extra-mural programs and/or extension programs in medical administration may exist only in an institution having both a medical infrastructure (a faculty of medicine) and an infrastructure in administration (a faculty, school or department of administration). Priority will be given to an institution having academic programs in medical organization. Consequently, the extramural program in medical administration operated by the University of Haifa and the certificate program in medical administration operated by Bar-Ilan University must be discontinued.
7. The committee calls on health institutions to cooperate with academic institutions in the development of the field of medical administration and to create appropriate conditions, from the point of view of financing and timing, so that officials engaged in medical administration may study in the new programs.

The Council discussed the report of the committee in February 1985 and in March 1985 authorized Tel-Aviv University to open a master's degree program in medical administration, which was opened in the 1985/86 academic year.

The bachelor's degree program at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev has not yet been operated.

## 6.5
## Veterinary Medicine

In October 1975 the Council for Higher Education appointed a committee to examine the requirements and possibilities of opening a school for veterinary medicine in Israel. This committee presented its report, which recommended that the Hebrew University of Jerusalem open a school for veterinary medicine, to the Council in October 1977. Consequently, in February 1981, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem requested the Council's approval to commence veterinary studies.

The Planning and Grants Committee discussed this request in December 1981 and in its conclusions stressed the importance of establishing a school for veterinary medicine in order to ensure the high level of the profession, to raise the level of

research and to train qualified veterinary doctors at a time when most of the schools for veterinary medicine abroad are closing their doors to foreign students. It recommended that the Council approve the request of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to open a school for veterinary medicine and set out several conditions under which the school should be opened.

In 1982 the Council discussed these recommendations and adopted them, with minor modifications. It was decided that the length of studies in the school for veterinary medicine will be four years - that is, students admitted will already have a bachelor's degree in one of the life sciences. 15 Israeli students will be admitted in one year, with an additional 15 students admitted from abroad. The higher tuition fees paid by foreign students will cover the cost of operation of the school.

The School for Veterinary Medicine was opened in the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in the 1985/86 academic year. Extension courses in veterinary medicine were opened in 1986/87 while, at the same time, extension courses held at Tel-Aviv University ceased.

## 6.6
## Bachelor's Degree Studies in Business Administration

A subcommittee of the Council for Higher Education that examined the subject of studies in business administration in Israel recommended, in 1976, that bachelor's degree programs in business administration be initiated, that they be held in colleges and not in universities, that they be intended as professional training rather than as preparation for admission to master's degree programs, and that the colleges for business administration be subject to an overseeing committee on behalf of the Council. In 1978 the Council determined the implementation of these recommendations and, in 1979, appointed a committee to examine and oversee those colleges for business administration wishing to become institutions of higher education.

### 6.6.1 Business Administration in the Universities

In 1979 the Council decided to view favorably the initiation of four-year study programs in the universities, combining studies in administration together with studies in a related subject field. In April 1979 the Council authorized Tel-Aviv University to open a four-year program leading to a bachelor's degree in administration and economics; in May 1980 it authorized the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to initiate a four-year program leading to a bachelor's degree in administration together with economics, statistics, psychology, sociology, political science or geography.

Later, in view of the experience gained in its four-year program, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem decided to shorten the duration of the program to three years, instead of four. This new three-year program was opened in 1985/86. Tel-Aviv University followed suit and, in 1986, the Council for Higher Education approved the new three-year programs.

Bar-Ilan University, the University of Haifa, and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev all have three year bachelor's degree programs in economics with specialization in business administration.

6.6.2 The College of Administration in Tel-Aviv

In accordance with the recommendations of the committee for implementation of studies in business administration in the universities mentioned above, in February 1978 the College of Administration in Tel-Aviv received a provisional permit, valid for four years, to open and maintain an institution of higher education in its course in business administration.

In June 1982 the College of Administration requested the Council to grant it accreditation and authorization to award academic degrees in its course in business administration. The Council decided to extend the College's provisional permit for a further two years, that is until July 1984, but to deny it accreditation and authorization to award academic degrees.

In May 1983 the committee that oversees the colleges of business adminsitration presented a report on the College of Administration to the Council in which it recommended that the Council rescind the College's permit. It also recommended that the permit be continued only if the College concentrate on a program based on professional specialization. The committee's reasons were as follows:

- The special characteristics of a college of administration are that: it is intended for a certain type of student, working and with a family, who can not study in a university; its teaching methods stressing practical application projects; and it specializes in subjects such as accounting, personnel management, and systems analysis.
- On the other hand, the average age of students at the College of Administration is growing younger; its instructional methods are not significantly different from those in a university; students and teachers alike are engaged full-time and it is doubtful if the time available to them is sufficient for them to engage in projects of practical application.
- The physical condition of the College of Administration is difficult: its library is poor and it lacks sufficient laboratories and classrooms.

The Council discussed these recommendations and decided that it would not rescind the College's permit at once but would not extend it when it expires.

A rehearing on this subject was held at the request of the College of Administration, supported by 13 Council members, as required by law. The Council requested the College of Aministration to present a detailed proposal for the continuation of its permit to a special subcommittee of the Council. As a result of this special subcommittee's recommendations, the Council extended the College's permit for a further two years (until June 1986). During this time the College agreed to expand its academic administration by the addition of two more professors. The Council's decision stated that it would, at a reasonable date prior to the expiration of the College's permit, appoint an examining committee to recommend whether or not the College is worthy of accreditation. This committee would evaluate the College in accordance with special principles, which are as follows:

> A college of business administration must maintain its uniqueness and not become a lower-quality university. The difference between a college of business administration and a university is in their social-economic functions: a university prepares its students for research and for senior administrative positions, while a college prepares its students for middle and lower level administrative positions. Practical conclusions are in three areas:
> 1. The admission of students: work experience and age over 30 will serve as a substitute for a matriculation certificate for the purpose of admission to the college.
> 2. Curricula: in a college will include less basic studies (such as mathematics, statistics, economics) than in a university, less area specialization, and more integrated studies. Emphasis will be on practical aspects.
> 3. Teaching staff: instruction in a college will be based also on the personal experience of the instructors. Every study program will have at least four instructors, of whom at least one will be an academic holding the rank of senior lecturer in a full-time capacity.

The examining committee presented its report to the Council for Higher Education in April 1986. In May 1986 the Council rejected the College of Administration's request for accreditation, while approving provisional accreditation for the course in business administration in the College.

The Council's decision cited the examining committee's report that the College does not fulfill all of the conditions listed in the Council's Rules for the Accreditation of Institutions of Higher Education. The Council stressed that the scientific

level of the College is satisfactory and that it is capable of fulfilling the other conditions in the future. As a result, the Council granted the College provisional accreditation for two years, provided that it obtain long-term financial resources from outside the State budget. The Council's decision concluded by stressing that the provisional accreditation does not authorize the College to award academic degrees. However, if, at the end of the two years the College attains full accreditation, such authorization will be retroactive.

## 6.7
## The Training of Academically Qualified Personnel in Architecture and Physical Planning

Among the first subjects dealt with by the Sixth Council for Higher Education was the report prepared by the subcommittee appointed to examine the request by Bar-Ilan University to initiate master's degree studies in rural-regional planning. While the subcommittee was preparing its report, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem also requested permission to initiate master's degree studies in the same subject. The Council's decision, of January 1983, was as follows:

> The Council for Higher Education determines that Bar-Ilan University and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, both of which are interested in initiating master's degree programs in rural-regional planning, may request the Council to examine their programs, and should provide documents showing that they have resouces to cover the financing of these programs. When the Council receives their requests it shall appoint a committee to examine the amended program proposed by Bar-Ilan University and the request of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

In the years following this decision, other universities requested the Council's permission to initiate programs in the fields of physical planning and architecture: The Workshop for Interior Design and Architecture in Tel-Aviv requested a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education; Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem requested permission to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in architecture; and Tel-Aviv University requested authorization to award the master's degree in urban planning.

All these requests were passed to the Council's Subcommittee for the Examination of the Needs of the State for Academically Qualified Personnel in the Fields of Architecture and Physical Planning (urban construction, urban planning, rural-regional planning, environmental design and interior design).

In May 1986 this subcommittee presented its recommendations to the Council, which were as follows:

A. Architecture
The requirements of the construction industry for architects are currently being met by graduates of the Technion, immigrant architects and Israeli architects returning from abroad. Despite this, the committee recommends that an additional school for architecture be opened in the future. It stressed that the monopoly of instruction in architecture held by the Technion is not desirable since the technological aspect of architecture is, naturally, emphasized more than the social-cultural aspects. The artistic aspect of architecture is also important. Furthermore, students with a humanistic background, rather that a scientific background, are not admitted to the Technion, resulting in a waste of potential students. The opening of an additional school of architecture would reduce the number of students studying in the Faculty of Architecture at the Technion and would enable the training of architects to be more flexible. The additional school of architecture should be opened in Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem. If, in the future, there is justification for a third school of architecture, it should be opened in Tel-Aviv University. The committee recommends that the request of The Workshop for Interior Design and Architecture in Tel-Aviv be denied.

B. Physical Planning
Current frameworks for the training of planners fulfill the needs of the economy in this field. The training of students in the social sciences for work in planning can be accomplished by combined master's degree programs in planning together with an additional subject in the social sciences (such as economics, sociology, geography or political science), or by master's degree programs in the social sciences with specialization in urban or regional studies. As a result, the committee recommends that Tel-Aviv University not be authorized to award the master's degree in urban studies.

In September 1986 the Planning and Grants Committee discussed the recommendations of the committee. It adopted most of the committee's recommendations, except for the recommendation to allow Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in architecture.

The Council discussed this subject in October 1986. It decided to reject the request presented by The Workshop for Interior Design and Architecture in Tel-Aviv and not to approve Tel-Aviv University's request for authorization to

award the master's degree in urban planning. The Council rejected the request presented by Bezalel to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in architecture.

## 6.8 The Training of Personnel in the Fields of Engineering and Technology

### 6.8.1 The Admission of Practical (Non-Academic) Engineers to Faculties of Engineering

This subject was the center of public debate in 1983. The universities were criticized for not awarding academic credit points for previous studies to practical engineers admitted to faculties of engineering and for hindering their efforts to shorten the length of time required to receive an engineering degree.

A joint Education and Culture - Immigration and Absorption committee of the Knesset recommended that the Council change the procedures for the admission of practical engineers to the universities. The Council discussed this subject and, in May 1983, decided the following:

1. The Council is aware of the great importance of training a sufficient number of practical engineers to meet the requirements of the economy. The predicted shortage of practical engineers should spur the non-academic systems involved in their training to greater efforts.
2. The Council is of the opinion that claims of large-scale emigration of practical engineers are false. Based on data received from the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the universities and the armed forces, the emigration of practical engineers is not expected to be on a larger scale than that of similar professions.
3. The Council is of the opinion that, in view of the severe shortage of practical engineers, no steps should be initiated that might aggravate the shortage, such as turning practical engineers into engineers. However, there are no obstacles in the way of practical engineers with the proper qualifications wishing to study in the universities.
4. The Council determines that regulations governing the award of academic credit points to practical engineers for previous studies are the sole prerogative of the institutions of higher education, as stated in the Council for Higher Education Law-1958.

5. Consequently, the Council sees no need to accept the recommendation of the joint Education and Culture - Immigration and Absorption Committee of the Knesset, which is to establish an ad hoc committee for changes in accreditation and making it automatic.

6.8.2 A Special Program for the Retraining of Practical Engineers as Electrical Engineers

In the beginning of the 1984/85 academic year a group of industrialists in the field of electronics initiated a plan for the training of electrical engineers, based on the retraining of practical (non-academic) engineers. This initiative stemmed from the shortage of electrical engineers, which is expected to become more severe due to the expansion of the electronics industry. On the other hand, there is a surplus of practical engineers in this field due to the increase in training programs.

The industrialists proposed that the three universities having faculties of engineering (the Technion, Tel-Aviv University and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev) operate a plan for the retraining of practical engineers as electrical engineers in six semesters, over a two year period. They also examined the possibility of establishing an independent college whose graduates would receive their degrees from a foreign university.

The Planning and Grants Committee opposed the establishment of an independent college but favored the proposal to establish a program for the retraining of practical engineers for which one of the three universities having a faculty of engineering would be academically responsible. It insisted, however, that separate financing be obtained for this program.

Tel-Aviv University, together with the education committee of the Association of Electronics Industries, formulated a program for the retraining of practical engineers in six semesters. It was agreed that students in this program would be in addition to the university's regular students studying this subject and that the electronics industry would finance this program from a special budget. Since the shortage of qualified instructors in the field of electrical engineering might prove an obstacle to the program, it was agreed that professional instructors from the electronics industry would serve as external instructors.

Tel-Aviv University announced the opening of the new program. Practical engineers would be admitted according to criteria determined by the university and, after six semesters, would receive a degree in electrical enginering from the university. It was agreed that the armed forces and the electronics industry would send students to participate in the program and that tuition fees would be higher than the usual university

tuition fees. Initially, 100 students would be admitted and this number would increase to 300 for each graduating class if the program proved successful.

The Council discussed this program and, in June 1985, welcomed the initiative shown by Tel-Aviv University and the electronics industry in solving the problem of the shortage of electrical engineers. The Council, however, expressed reservations about some academic and public aspects of the program and notified the management of Tel-Aviv University of its reservations. The Council further stressed that this program should be viewed as a temporary solution and would be examined during the coming academic year. The Council encouraged the institutions of higher education and the PGC to find a proper solution to the problem.

The special program for the retraining of practical engineers at Tel-Aviv University was opened in the 1985/86 academic year.

## APPENDIX A

### The Council for Higher Education Law, 5718-1958

1. In this Law, "higher education" includes teaching, science and research.

2. There is hereby established a Council for Higher Education, the members of which shall be appointed by the President of the State (such Council being hereinafter referred to as "the Council").

3. The Council is the State institution for matters of higher education in the State, and it shall carry out the functions assigned to it under the Law.

3A. The Council shall be a body corporate competent in respect of any obligation, right or legal act.

3B. The Council shall be an inspected body, within the meaning of section 9(6) of the State Comptroller Law (Consolidated Version), 5718-1958).

3C. Employees of the Council shall be engaged and appointed by the Council in the same manner as State employees are engaged and appointed, with such modifications as shall be prescribed by regulations. The conditions of employment and remuneration of employees of the Council shall be identical with those of State employees.

3D. The Council shall not sell or otherwise dispose of, pledge, or grant a lease of or lend for a period exceeding ten years, any property owned by it, save with the approval of the Minister of Education and Culture. A lease or loan for a period which together with preceeding periods exceeds ten years shall also require approval as aforesaid.

3E. The budget shall be prepared and presented to the Government for approval in the manner provided by regulations.

4. The number of members of the Council shall be prescribed from time to time by the Government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Education and Culture. They shall not be fewer than nineteen and not more than twenty-five, and shall include the Minister of Education and Culture.

4A. The members of the Council shall be proposed to the President of the State by the Government. At least two thirds of them shall be persons of standing in the field of higher education, who have been recommended by the Minister of Education and Culture after consultation with the recognized institutions of higher education.

5A. Where, during the term of office of any Council, the place of a member of the Council falls vacant from any cause whatsoever, another member shall be appointed in

his stead, for the duration of the tenure of that Council, in the manner which had been prescribed for the appointment of the member whose place has fallen vacant.

5B. Where a member of the Council is unable to actually serve for a specific period, the Minister of Education and Culture may propose to the President of the State to appoint a substitute for that member for that period.

6. The Minister of Education and Culture shall be the Chairman of the Council, and the Council may elect from among its members a Vice-chairman of the Council.

7. The term of office of every Council shall be five years from the date of appointment of the members of that Council, provided that the first Council shall hold office for two years only.

8. The Council shall itself prescribe its procedure in so far as it is not prescribed by this Law or by regulations.

9. The Council may accredit a particular institution as an institution of higher education on the basis of rules prescribed by it for the accreditation of institutions of higher education, in addition to the requirement of an appropriate scientific standard (such an institution being hereinafter referred to as an "accredited institution"); but those rules shall not limit the freedom of opinion and conscience.

10. A decision of the Council to accredit an institution under section 9 shall require approval by the Government.

11. Where an institution has applied for accreditation as an institution of higher education and the Council has refused the application, the Minister of Education and Culture, or the institution through him, may bring the application and the decision of the Council before the Government, which may return the same to the Council for reconsideration. The decision of the Council upon reconsideration shall be final.

12. Where an application for accreditation has been refused by the Government, or where such an application has been refused by the Council upon reconsideration and the Government has approved the refusal, the institution may re-apply to the Council for accreditation after two years or such shorter period as the Government may have fixed in its decision.

13. An institution which has been accredited as an institution of higher education shall receive a certificate to such effect from the President of the State; notice of

the issue of the certificate shall be published in the offical government gazette.

14. An accredited institution shall be a corporation and shall be competent to sue and be sued, to acquire, possess and relinquish property, to enter into contracts and to be a party to any legal or other proceeding.

15. An accredited institution shall be at liberty to conduct its academic and administrative affairs, within the framework of its budget, as it may think fit. In this section, "academic and administrative affairs" includes the determination of a program of research and teaching, the appointment of the authorities of the institution, the appointment and promotion of teachers, the determination of a method of teaching and study, and any other scientific, pedagogic or economic activity.

16. The Council may, after consultation with the accredited institutions concerned, make proposals for their consolidation, enlargement, improvement and mutual cooperation; the Council may also make proposals for the advancement of scientific research and the establishment of further institutions of higher education.

17. The Council may make proposals as to the participation of the Government in budgets of accredited institutions.

18. The Council may withdraw its accreditation of an accredited institution on the basis of rules prescribed by it for this purpose; but those rules shall not limit the freedom of opinion and conscience.

19. A decision of the Council under section 18 shall require the approval of the Government; but the Government shall not approve such a decision until the institution the accreditation of which has been withdrawn has been given a reasonable opportunity to plead its case and produce its evidence before the Minister of Education and Culture or a person appointed by him in that behalf; the Government may also return the matter to the Council for reconsideration, and upon its deciding to do so the provisions of section 11 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

20. Where the Government has approved the withdrawal of the accreditation of an accredited institution, it shall notify the President of the State to such effect, and thereafter shall publish a notice to such effect in the official government gazette.

21. An institution the accreditation of which has been withdrawn may, after two years or such shorter period as the Government may have fixed, re-apply to the Council for accreditation, on the basis of evidence to be produced by the institution that the reasons which

prompted the withdrawal of its accreditation no longer exist.

21A. (a) No person shall open or maintain or advertise the opening or maintenance of an institution not recognized under section 9 which awards or promises to award an academic degree unless such institution has been granted a permit by the Council (hereinafter referred to as a "permit").

(b) For the purposes of this section, it shall be immaterial whether the institution is opened or maintained by an institution of higher education, either as an extension or a branch or otherwise.

21B. (a) The Council shall, after consultation with the Committee on Education and Culture of the Knesset, prescribe rules for the grant of a permit. Such rules shall be published in the official government gazette.

(b) The Council may subject the grant of a permit to conditions to be fulfilled by the institution either before or after such grant.

(c) Rules and conditions as aforesaid shall not limit the freedom of opinion and conscience.

21C. A permit shall be valid for four years. If the institution is not opened within four years from the date of the grant of the permit or is not accredited under section 9 either fully or partly or temporarily or conditionally, the Council may extend the validity of the permit for further periods not in the aggregate exceeding four years.

21D. (a) Where the Council has decided to grant a permit, its decision shall require approval by the Government, and the Government's decision as to the permit shall be final.

(b) The Council shall notify the applicant of a decision under subsection (a) within one year from the date of submission of the application.

21E. Where one of the rules or conditions on the basis of which the permit was granted is no longer fulfilled or is infringed, the Council may, after giving the institution an opportunity to be heard, cancel the permit or suspend it for such period as it may prescribe.

21F. (a) Where the Council has refused to grant or extend the validity of or has cancelled or suspended a permit, the Minister of Education and Culture, or the institution through him, may lodge objection with the Government.

(b) The Government may confirm the decision of the Council or return the matter to it for reconsideration. Where the Government has returned the matter to the Council, the Council shall reconsider it, and its decision upon reconsideration shall require the approval of the Government; the Government's decision shall be final.

21G. Where an institution has been opened or is maintained without a permit under section 21A, the District Court may, on the application of the Attorney-General, order that it shall be closed at such time and in such manner as the court may prescribe, provided that the closing order shall not come into force before the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

21H. (a) No educational institution shall use one of the following designations: "university", technion, "technological institute", "faculty", "academy", beit sefer gavoa (lit. "high school", i.e. school above the level of a secondary school), haskala gevoha and hinuch gavoah (both "higher education", the first stressing the intellectual, the second the pedagogic aspect), either separately or in combination with another of them or as an adjectival or nounal adjunct to another designation, either in Hebrew or in a foreign language, unless the institution has been accredited under section 9 or the designation has been given it by Law or it has received approval therefor from the Council for Higher Education.

(b) No educational institution shall use a designation which might be taken to refer to a permit or accreditation under this Law unless it has received such a permit or such accreditation, as the case may be.

(c) The Council may, after consultation with the Committee on Education and Culture of the Knesset, prescribe rules for the approval of designations.

22. The Council may recognize a particular academic title as a recognized title on the basis of rules prescribed by it for the recognition of academic titles (a title recognized as aforesaid being hereinafter referred to as a "recognized title").

23. The Council may empower an accredited institution, on the basis of rules prescribed by it for the empowerment of accredited institutions for the purposes of this section, to confer a recognized title upon a particular person, or to confer recognized titles generally, and it may prescribe rules concerning State examinations to be held as a condition for the conferment of a particular recognized title by a particular accredited institution.

24. The Council may, itself or through a person appointed by it in that behalf, supervise the conferment of recognized titles, and it may prescribe rules for supervision under this section.

25. A title recognized under this Law shall be recognized for the purposes of any other law.

A person who does any of the following acts shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year or a fine of 20,000 pounds:

(1) supplies to or for the Council, in a matter within its competence, any information which he knows to be false;

(2) confers, or assists in the conferment of, a title without being competent so to do under this Law;

(3) makes himself out to be the holder of a recognized title conferred upon him under this Law while a title as aforesaid has not been conferred upon him;

(4) contravenes any of the provisions of section 21A or a regulation made thereunder;

(5) contravenes any of the provisions of section 21H.

7. (a) The provisions of this Law shall apply to the State as well, however sections 14, 15 and 17 shall not apply to an institution for the training of teachers which the State maintains.

(b) The Minister of Education and Culture may, at the proposal of the Council or on his own initiative and with the Council's agreement, and with the approval of the Committee on Education and Culture of the Knesset, prescribe rules regarding the freedom of action of an institution as set forth in section (a), in those matters listed in section 15, in whole or in part

28. The Education Ordinance shall not apply to an institution accredited or which has been granted a permit under this Law.

29. The Minister of Education and Culture is charged with the implementation of this Law and shall bring before the Government decisions of the Council requiring approval, and proposals of the Council, and shall bring before the President of the State every matter required to be brought before him under this Law.

30. The Minister of Education and Culture may, after consultation with the Council, make regulations for the implementation of this Law and, inter alia, regulations as to reasonable times within which the handling of applications of institutions for accreditation - from the submission of the application until the decision thereon - shall be completed by the Council and the Government.

**APPENDIX 2**

**Subjects Discussed at Meetings of The Council for Higher Education - 1981-1986***

- Procedures for dealing with a progress report of a unit in a university presented to the Council because of a previous decision on the Council.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Bar-Ilan University to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in journalism and communication.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Tel-Aviv University to authorize it to award the master's degree in geography.
- The proposal made by the Committee for the Advancement of Arab Education to establish an Arab university in Israel.
- The request by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to establish a school for veterinary medicine.
- The request by the Academy of Medicine to continue to use the designation "academy".
- Approval of amendments to the Principles for the Allocation of Funds to the Institutions of Higher Education
- The report of the committee appointed to oversee the colleges of business administration.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Bar-Ilan University to authorize it to award the master's degree in rural-regional planning.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by the University of Haifa to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in archaeology.
- The prototype model of a curriculum leading to the "Bachelor of Education" degree.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by the University of Haifa to authorize it to award the master's degree in Jewish thought.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem for accreditation and authorization to award academic degrees in its department of photography.

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* In chronological order.

- The request by The College of Administration in Tel-Aviv for accreditation and authorization to award academic degrees in its department of business administration.
- The formal agreement between the Ben-Gurion Research Center and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.
- The report of the committee for paramedical professions that examined the request by Tel-Aviv University to authorize it to award the bachelor's degree in physiotherapy.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Levinsky Teachers College for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education.
- The wage dispute with the academic staffs.
- Procedures for the opening of new academic units.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to authorize it to award the Ph.D. in industrial and management engineering.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Everyman's (Open) University to appoint professors.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Jerusalem College of Technology for accreditation and authorization to award academic degrees in its department of metallurgy.
- The question of whether or not the degree awarded to graduates of the course in industrial management at Shenkar - College of Textile Technology and Fashion should be awarded retroactively.
- The report of the committee that examined the rules for admission to the institutions of higher education.
- The division of the Department of Environmental and Industrial Design in Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem into two departments: environmental design and industrial design.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by the Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance to authorize it to award the bachelor's degree in the department for the teaching of music.
- The report of the committee that examined the request by Bar-Ilan University to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in Middle Eastern studies.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by the Zinman College of Physical Education at the Wingate Institute for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education.

* Practical (non-academic) engineers wishing to study in faculties of engineering.

* The appointment of professors in the institutions of higher education that are not universities.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance to initiate a joint master's degree program in music.

* Activities in Israel of branches of foreign institutions of higher education.

* A proposal for amendments to the rules for reaching decisions by written or telephone polls.

* The report of the committee appointed to oversee the colleges of business administration regarding the College of Administration in Tel-Aviv.

* The Planning and Grants Committee's planning document - "The Higher Education System in Israel - Guidelines for the Development of the System and its Planning for 1988 with a First Glance at 1995".

* Use of the designation "academy".

* The report of the committee that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in management.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to initiate a program in civil engineering in construction management.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by The David Yellin Teachers College for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education in the courses for elementary school and kindergarten teachers.

* The report of the committee that examined the question of academic credit points awarded by the universities.

* Approval of the award of the "Bachelor in Medical Sciences" degree to those who have completed four years of study in the faculty of medicine at the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

- The joint University of Haifa and Technion - Israel Institute of Technology master's degree program in economics.

- The program leading to a Ph.D. in industrial and management engineering at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

- The report of the committee for paramedical professions that examined the request by Tel-Aviv University to authorize it to award the master's degree in nursing.

- The change in the name of the department of pottery at Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem.

- Procedures for requests for rehearings in the Council.

- Closure of the pre-academic preparatory course at Bar-Ilan University.

- The report of the committee for paramedical professions that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev for the academization of its programs in nursing and physiotherapy.

- The request by the School of Art in Tel-Aviv for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education.

- The report of the committee for paramedical professions that examined the request by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to affiliate the Kaplan Hospital School of Nursing to the School of Nursing at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

- The report of the committee that examined the request by the Zinman College of Physical Education at the Wingate Institute for accreditation and authorization to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree.

- The report of the committee that examined the request by Beit Berl Teachers Training College for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education in its courses for elementary school, kindergarten and special education teachers.

- The report of the committee for regional colleges.

- The report of the committee that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to authorize it to award the master's degree in several departments of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

- The report of the committee that examined the request by the University of Haifa to authorize it to award the Ph.D. in the department of education.

* The report of the committee appointed to oversee the Department of Photography at Bezalel - Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem.

* The report of the committee that examined the requirements of the State for academically qualified personnel in medical administration.

* The training of practical (non-academic) engineers in electronics as electrical engineers - the program at Tel-Aviv University.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by the University of Haifa to authorize it to award the Ph.D. in political science.

* The report of the committee for paramedical professions that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to authorize it to award the bachelor's degree in physiotherapy.

* The report of the permanent committee for academic programs in teacher training colleges.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by the State Teachers College Seminar Hakibbutzim for a permit to open and maintain an institution of higher education.

* The master's degree in the department of behavioral sciences at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

* A permit for the course in nutritional and home sciences at the David Yellin Teachers College.

* The report of the committee for paramedical professions that examined the request by Tel-Aviv University to open a program leading to a bachelor's degree in occupational therapy.

* The report of the committee appointed to oversee the department for the training of music teachers at the Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance.

* Authorization for Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and the University of Haifa to award the title of professor.

* General policy guidelines for the coming decade for planning undergraduate curricula in universities and colleges.

* The conditions of the permit of the State Teacher College Seminary Hakibbutzim.

* The examination of financial significance by means of a subcommittee.

* The completion of studies for a "Bachelor of Education" degree.

* The report of the committee that examined methods of academic training for secondary school teachers in technological education.

* The granting of a permit to the School for Music Instructors at the Levinsky Teachers College.

* The accreditation of the Levinsky Teachers College and its authorization to award the "Bachelor of Education" degree.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by the University of Haifa to authorize it to award the master's degree in the department of Arabic language and literature.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by the College of Administration for accreditation and authorization to award academic degrees in the course in business administration in Tel-Aviv.

* The follow-up report on Everyman's (Open) University.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to authorize it to award the master's degree and the Ph.D. in the Faculty of Health Sciences.

* Approval of appointments and extension of terms of office of members of the Planning and Grants Committee.

* The annual reports (nos. 8-12) of the Planning and Grants Committee.

* The admission of students lacking a matriculation certificate to institutions of higher education.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by the University of Haifa to authorize it to award the master's degree in the department for Land of Israel studies.

* The report of the committee that examined the request by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev to authorize it to award the master's degree in philosophy.

* The report of the committee that examined the requirements of the State for academically qualified personnel in architecture and physical planning.

## APPENDIX 3

### Permanent Subcommittees of the Council for Higher Education

1. The Committee for Regional Colleges
   (Appointed in September 1976)

2. The Committee for the Examination of the Paramedical Professions
   (Appointed in August 1978)

3. The Permanent Committee for the Academic Programs in Teacher Training Institutions
   (Appointed in June 1980)

4. The Committee for the Approval of Promotions and Appointments to the Rank of Professor in the Institutions of Higher Education that are Not Universities
   (Appointed in August 1985)

5. The Permanent Committee for the Academic Programs in Teacher Training Institutions and Technological Education
   (Appointed in January 1986)